VOL.LIX.-NO. 152.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

THE PEOPLE REGARD THE RIOIS AS REPLY TO THE EMPEROR.

Bis Brandenburg Speech Condemned-The Hostille to the Education Bill-in Attempt to Show that Planarck Used Money to Corrupt Judges and Editors-Society People of Cologne Involved In Seandalous Revelations Military Bonds Eager to Go to the World's Fair.

BERLIN, Feb. 28 .- The first general impresdon that the Berlin riots were instigated by Accial Democrats is obviously incorrect. Although the Social Democratic deputies in the Reichstag have often said that the "labor problem cannot be selved by sprinkling rose water." they have repressed the more turbulent of their followers constantly by explaining that the time for violent, revolution was not yet ripe. Liobknecht, Bebel, Singer, Auer, and Vollmar have said on the platform, and in the Socialistic press repeatedly recently, that any outbreak at present would be crushed at once by the military, and would therefore put back cause of Socialism many years. The Voritte, the Social Democratic organ in Berlin, has maintained this position throughout all the riots, has warned all Social Democrats to keep themselves clear of the rioters, and has deplored the fact that the party was held responsible in certain quarters for the demonstrations.

There is no denying, however, that the Anarchists, who usually vote the Social Democratic ticket at elections, are among the rioters. The people in general are rather apathotic concerning the scenes of violence. apparently regarding the whole demonstration as a timely reply to the Emperor's speech before the Brandenburg Landing.

It is not likely that the riots will cause a reaction in favor of the Liberals. The probability is that they will serve to stiffen the Em peror's neck and encourage his reactionary advisers to counsel still greater severity.

Possibly the demonstration will finally in-

sure the passage of the Education bill. The Cabinet crisis still continues in connection with the sitting of the Parliamentary Commission to which the bull has been submitted. The rumor that the Prussian Minister of Finance, Minuel, wished to resign merely because the building of the new schools contenplated by the bill would seriously embarrass Treasury, has been shown to be false. Miquel's resignation was the result of his disapproval of the principles of the bill and of Count Zedlitz-Trützschier's neglect to consult with the Cabinet, as is customary, concerning its details

The Emperor desired to communicate to the Landing his own views in support of the bill, but was prevented by Miquel's warning. Miquel predicted the angry position of the whole Protestant bourgeoisic, including all Conservatives, except the Jew-baiting faction under Stocker and his colleagues, on the ground that the bill handed over the schools to the clergy. The event has justified Miquel's predictions, for even the Liberal Roman Catholio bourgeoisie have joined the opposition.

Miquel further reminded the Emperor that

Prussia contained about 20,000,000 Protestants against 10,000,000 Roman Catholics, and that therefore the concessions of the bill to the Vations could not be popular, whatever the action of the Landtag might be.

The developments of each day show that the opposition to the bill is spontaneous and has not been instigated by political leaders. The Emperor, fluding vain the pressure brought to bear on the National Liberals and Free Conservatives, now professes neutrality in the whole matter, and at the last two parliamentary dinners that he has attended has not referred to the bill at all. The parliamentary commission having

charge of the bill makes slow progress. With sixteen of its twenty-eight members in the Conservative-Clerical combination, however, it way of the Ultramontanes. The obnoxious paragraph of compelling children of parents not believing in a religion recognized by the State to receive religious instruction from teachers of these creeds, has been omitted from present consideration for some inscrutable reason, but probably will be passed eventually. It is thought that the deferring of its discussion is due to a desire of the clerical and conservative members of the Commission to allay the existing agitation against the bill. When the bill shall have come out of the Commission, Chancellor Von Caprivi will make another elaborate speech in favor of it. This speech will be much radical, it is said, than the Chancellor's former speech for the bill, and will be part of his final effort to whip the majority into line. It is almost certain that the bill will be passed prac-tically in the form in which it went to the

Any failure to get through Parliament important sections of the bill would be a blow to Caprivi from which he could hardly recover, as well as a great victory for his rival. Miquel. should the blil, in its entirety, become a law. little would be left to Miguel but to resign. In their efforts to injure Caprivi's prestige, the opponents of the bill, especially those strongly 'supporting Miquel, have extended their intrigues to the upper House, as well as to the Cabinet. They have tried, through their advocates in the Ministry, to persuade the Emperor to allow the upper House to reject the bill, and thus let the Government out of its awkward engagement with the clericals. As the Emperor may nominate new members of the upper House for just such emergencies as the present one, however, such a subterfuge would hardly deceive any one.

Foreign affairs, moreover, have begun to play an important part in the consideration of the School bill. The Emperor attaches much importance to the friendship of the Poles, who are almost exclusively Roman Catholics, and now, as on former occasions, he is trying to figure as their protector and patron, in strong contrast with Bismarck, who was always known as a Pole hater and a Pole persecutor. In the present case the Emperor hopes to strengthen himself with the Poles by favoring them through their religion, and also to win the approval of the Vatican and its support in the event of war with France. The peror and Kosciuski, leader of the Poles Reichstag, have had several conferences lately, but the subjects and results are not yet known. The conferences have had a tremendous moral effect upon the Poles in Prussia who look to the German Emperor as a future redeemer of their people from Bussian tyranny. The existence of this feeling has become known at the Czar's court, and constitutes a new element of danger in the

The Clericals, though fairly confident of vicsave it to him.

The School bill is much altered or rejected the bill for the increase of the navy will be scraiked. Should anything go amiss with the School bill, however. Caprivi would be the first sacrifice of the Clericals, for, with the withdrawal of their support, he would be left help-less, as he has estranged already the leaders of all the other parties.

From Zarich comes the ananouncement of the release from prison of the alleged Gon. Beber of how of the least passed. Education had told his assistant in the Post Office, Samuel Cowless to take letters for Lucas from Cincinnati and place them in his (Lamson's) box. Cowless admits that when the letter arrived for Lucas he showed the letter to Lamson and afterward gave it to him.

The case was reported to Postmaster Wanamaker, who turned it over to Inspector Pondleton of this district. The inspector made an investingation, discovered the facts as reported, and has placed the case in the hands of Prosecuting Attorney Bill of Hartford, who, it is believed, will in a few days issue a warrant of their support, he would be left help-less, as he has estranged already the leaders of all the other parties.

From Zarich comes the ananouncement of the release from prison of the alleged Gon. Beber that mall coming for one shop is placed in the box of other shops, and that opened letters for Lucas from the late to take letters for Lucas from Cincinnati and back them in his (Lamson had told his assistant in the Post Office, Samuel Cowles, to take letters for Lucas from Lu tory, have been rendered nervous by the plot-

position as the official representative of Bo-livia. He was then suspected of having instigated numerous swindling schemes in Germany. Subsequently, however, he went to Switzerland and was received in the best society. At the great national shooting festival in Frauenfeld he delivered a splendid oration. which was quoted far and wide by the Swiss He was arrested on a charge of swindling, nevertheless, and he was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment. He announces that he will return shortly to America

A tremendous shaking up of old State scandals is rendered imminent by the publication by Editor Casar Schmidt in Zarich of facdmiles of more than 100 receipts for money paid out by Prince Bismark from the Guelph fund. During his term of office Bismarck was accused frequently of using the interest of the fund, for which he never rendered an account to Parliament, to corrupt editors. Judges, and witnesses at court trials, as well as to pay the spies in his service. The part of fund devoted to buying space in the newspapers was known as the Fund." in recognition of Prince Bismarck's frequent references to the "reptiles of the press." That the Guelph fund was applied to such corrupt uses was only guessed, however, and before now nothing has been shown to proveit. Elitor Schmidt's publication professes to bring part of the proof, the rest of which will be given to the public shortly in a pamphlet entitled "Behind the Scenes, by a Statesman.

The 100 fac-similes are a few of the illustrations of the text of the pamphlet. The signatures of the receipts are the names of provincial Ministers of State, Generals and officers sent from Berlin to South Germany, Judges of high courts, imperial and provincial deputies. editors of Gorman and foreign newspapers and periodicats, petty diplomatists, courtiers of both sexes, physicians in high society, and university students. The photographs were taken evidently from authentic originals, which are supposed to have been stolen from State archives or from Bismarck's papers at Friedrichsruhe.

The German police are making a supreme effort to capture and destroy all copies of the far similes which have been sent over the German border, and an attempt will be made to suppress the publication of the pamphlet. Should the pamphlet be published there would be probably no limit to the state scandals which would be revealed and stirred up by it. A seandal of exceptional social interest awaits development in the courts of Cologne. The prisoner is Mime, Wahlschmidt, the most tashionable tailoress in the city, who for several years has maintained her magnificent reception rooms as a place of improper resort. Once a month, in the winter, she was to give a ball at which women of the best Cologne society and officers of the army met to participate in wild orgies. The discovery of her practices was to due to her luving to her place, under the pretence of business, a reputable actress. Mine Wahlschmidt locked the young woman in a room with her rejected lover, Baron Rex, who sought to overpower her. The girl screamed for aid. but the madame called through the door that her screams would not help her, and that she might better submit. The actress smashed a window with her fist and called to the people in the street below. A policemen went to her aid. released her, and arrested Mme. Wahlschmidt. More than one hundred witnesses have been

summoned to testify against her.

Many military bands have applied for perm'ssion to go to the Chicago Fair. Most of them wish to give afternoon and evening concerts at the German beer gardens and other pavilions at the Exposition.

The steamship Sommerfeld, from Hamburg. arrived at Sydney in December, shorthanded on account of desertions at every port at which she stopped. In the field Sea three firemen jumped overboard to escape the brutal treatment of the Captain and engineer. Upon the ship's return to Hamburg a few days ago complaints were made by several members of the crew, and Capt. Peterson and his chief engineer are now in jail awaiting trial. Both will probably be severely punished, as the attention of the country has been directed by numerous suicides of sailors to the extreme brutality of officers to crews on German ships.

A petition to the Emperor is in preparation o the effect that the Reichstag be requested to take steps to arrest the progress of gambling in large German cities. In Berlin cafe's caming for heavy sums takes place daily under the eyes of the police, who are prevented from interfering by heavy bribes. At the west end of the city many gambling hells are in full operation. Against the keeper of one of them action is now pending on behalf of a man whose son lost \$50,000 in a night. The night-closing laws have not been enforced against gambling houses for some time. A rescript from the Emperor is expected to folow the presentation of the petition.

These Berlin Anarchists have been held to be tried by the Imperial Court in Leipzig for high treason: Merchant Arendt, Shoemaker Arteit, Lithographer Bickel, Clerk Herzburg, Pianomaker Damlen, Turner Muller, Grocer Radau, Caterer Rennkaler, Shoemaker Ruffs. Tailor Tebbs, and Lumberman Selighorn. They contributed the money used to expedite the flight of several Berlin Anarchists from the prosecution of the Government recently. Capt. Schmidt, Surgeon Grimm, and several passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Leipzig, just home from Brazil, are down

with yellow fever.
The Kölniche Zeilung announces that Stumm and Krupp have waived their former objec-tions to exhibiting at Chicago, and have decided to send their manufactures to the Fair, even if by so doing they lose money. The Killniche Zeitung says that this decision will insure the success of the German department. Bishop Kopf has received 231 petitions bearing the names of 60,000 Silesians who ask him to use his influence to have instruction in Polish made obligatory in all of Silesia's elementary schools.

A POSTMASTER IN THOUBLE.

Accused of Opening Letters and Mixing the Malle of Business Men.

SOUTHINGTON, Conn., Feb. 28.-During the ast twelve months the safe in the Southington Post Office has been blown open and robbed twice by burgiars. The last robbery occurred n October, 1891. Soon afterward Napoleon Lucas, the eastern agent of the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company, who manufactures a small-sized safe at a low price approached Postsafe. The price demanded was too high, according to Lamson, and on Nov. 9 Lucas wrote to the company for special prices. The letter arrived at the Southington Post Office on the morning of Nov. 13. When Lucas received the etter that evening it had been opened. Lucas accused Lamson of opening the letter, and Lamson admitted it, but said that he had done so by mistake. Lucas then made an investi-gation and ascertained that Lamson had told

BLAINE DEFENDS HIS SON.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE BOY'S MARRIAGE.

He Dentes That Mrs. Bintae, by Word or Deed, Sought to Separate the Ill-Mated Couple-A Senthing Letter to Pather Ducey, Who Performed the Marriage Ceremoney-He Save That Miss Nevine Made All the Arrangements for the Marriage, and That Young Blaine, a Youth of 18, Was the Dups-Still He Tried to Make the Best of It, and Offered the Couple a Home and An Allowance of \$3,500 a Year-But the Young Wife Refused to Live in Ausunta and Left for New York During the Absence of Her Husband.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28-Secretary Blaine this vening furnished to the United Press, a long statement relating to the marriage of his son, James G. Blaine, Jr., to Marie Nevins, and their divorce. It is as follows:

A PERSONAL STATEMENT. "Since the separation of my son and his wife, three and a half years ago, my family have silently borne every misrepresentation, every slauderous attack, every newspaper interview which it has pleased the now divorced wife to inspire. The one person aimed at has been Mrs. Blaine, and we have perhaps been at fault in allowing a horror of the public discussion of private matters, combined with a regard for the future of my grandson, to pernit so much calumny to go unanswered. The last outrage of the kind, embodied in the decision of the Judge at Deadwood, Dak.. assumes an official character, which makes it impossible to remain longer silent. To remain silent would be to accept and perpetuate a great wrong to my wife-a greater wrong to my grandson than even publication of the truth can inflict upon him. It is necessary in penking that I should give a summary, as brief as possible, of the marriage and the in-cidents which followed it and led to the separation. A letter which I addressed to the Rev. Thomas J. Ducey at the time of the marriage will distinctly state the important facts bearing upon that event:

"Augusta, Me., Sept. 13, 1886, The Rev. Thomas J. Dorry, Rector St. Levis Church, 16 First

"The Rev Thomas J. Drovy, Retur St. Levis Charels, 18 East Trootspoints start, Nov. 1242.

"Sin: On Wednesday morning last my youngest son. James G. Blaine, Jr., shocked me by the announcement that on the preceding Monday he had been united in marriage with Miss Marie Navins; that you had performed the ceremony in your own rectory; that my son and Miss Nevins were unnecompanied by friend or relative, and that two of your household servants were the sole witnesses. My son's announcement gave the first knowledge that I or any member of my family had of his yearing, or even of his attachment to Miss Nevins, whose character I wish to say at the outset is not at all in the question and of whom, but for this rash marriage. I have never heard a breath of censure.

"My son was born Oct. 12, 1868, and is not therefore I8 years old. He was living here in his own home. In the house which ho was born in, surrounded by neighbors who had known him all his life, under the daily care of a tutor who was fitting him for college, which he hoped to enter this autumn. To facilitate his preparation he desired to remain here during the summer, while the other members of the family were much of the time at Bar Harbor. As I have since learned, Miss Nevins, in company with her sister and her father, came to Augusta on Monday, Aug. 16. On Friday, Sept. 3, eighteen days after her arrival in Augusta, my son, who had never seen her nor heard her name until she came here, left his some without permission and without the knowledge of any member of his family, and accompanied Miss Nevins and her sister to their mother's in New York. On Saturday, the 4th, the young persons presented the massives to you for marriage.

"Through my eldest son. Walker idnine, who wen't to New York as soon as I heard these unbarney tidings, I learn that James misrepresented his age to your stating that he was within a month or two of 21. But he did not decearding to your pown narrative to my son Walker conceal from you the vital fact that he was a miner; he did not

Saturday until ot to

edge of it from me. In this concealment he sought your abl and abstment, and you held his secret under consideration from Saturday until Monday, agreeing with my sen not to advise any member of my family of his rash purpose. You nook him to the Archbishop in order that a dispensation might be secured to enable Miss Nevins, who was reared a Catholic, to marry my son, who was born, baptized, and reared a Protestant. You know that during the long interval in which you were making these proparations I was within a moment's reach by telegraph, and yet you never gave the slightest intimation to me, the most deeply interested and responsible party.

"In defence of this conduct you alleged to my son Walker the confidence reposed in you as a priest by my son. The confidence of the confessional is always re-spected, but by your use of confidences reposed in you outside the confessional, even by those not of the Catholic communion, you perforce become an accomplice before the act of any crime or any imprudence to which you may listen. It is not for me to advise a minister of your inteligence that your position is absolutely untenable, would be dangerous to society, and would not be respected by any court of the land. You further alleged in justification of your action that if you had not performed the ceremony some one else outside your communion would have done it. This is a common defence of evil doing and is unworthy of a priest and a man. You might as well justify your murder of a man by chloroform on the ground that otherwise some one else would murder him with a dagger.

"A week ago my boy was under my protection—the most helpless, the least responsibile member of my family: erratic, but controllable through his strong affections; an object of constant watchulness to his parents, his brothers, and his sistens; a source of constant anxiety, but not of despair, because he is of good abilities, as readily influenced to the right as to the wrong, and because the batione of love can never know weariness. To-day, through when I wrote this letter I believed that Miss Nevins had no other responsibility in the marriage than in consenting to my son's appeal, and was blameworthy for this alone since then I am prepared to say that the marriage was arranged by her far more than by my son; that she did overything to premote it; suggested every arrangement; anticipated and provided for every emergency, and that, in fact, but for her personal, active, and untiring agency the marriage would never have taken place. In this she showed knowledge and forethought not to be expected in a woman of 21 years. Within ten days after her arrival in August, within one week from the day she first met my son, she was adjuring him thus for soveral successive days:

Write nothing until I see you. Let me know at one about the law jot marriage. I can't want to hear. It makes me ill.
Can you come to me a moment: I am alone. Do not

Write nothing until I see you. Let me know a about the law of marriage. I can't wait to hear. It makes me ill.

Can you come to me a moment? I am alone. Do not send up your card.

Did you see the laws: Do not keep up the suspense. The Bar Harbor house is perfect, but I love the dear old place bere better.

Don't ask any questions that may lead people to suspect anything. Remember that we are in fee months of every man, woman, and child in August. Every word you speak is repeated suit misconstruction. Every look of yours, every fleated suit misconstruction of the lone twiley he notatined more for his unarriage journey on my account by inducing the cashier to advance him thur do before he met Miss Nevine. All else can wait, oh, do before he met Miss Nevine. All else can wait, the look up the laws. Let the residence but you look into the laws of Massachusetts and New Neel. how sile the world in. Do look up the laws. Let the rest keen, Dol you look into the laws of Massachusetts and New York I am sire not. Answer this to night.

I have at last thought of the only man on earth whom we can both troat for witness. He is a man I can telegraph for to come to Boston I we find if meresary. He is a mass and he adores every member of my fainty. I have known bin since I was a chief. He could go to any place with us and none know. He never would break at a long as he lived. If you say set will give him a lattle him that I will need his critices for an emergency, but not tell him for what.

Do write me at once what the New York law was and the forfeit. Answer at one.

When they reached New York, after they

When they reached New York, after they had fled from Augusta, she cautioned my son not to forget the \$20 gold piece in a little

box for Ducey," and to "lock in the pocket of your gray clothes for the ring." In short, she took charge of every matter and directed all the proceedings to the last minuta.

It was thus that a boy of 17 years and 10 months, in some respects inexperienced even for his age, was tempted from his school books and his tutor and blindly led to the altar by a young woman of full 21 years, with certice secreey contrived by herself and with all the instrumentalities of her device complete and exact.

and his tutor and blindly led to the aftar by a spung woman of full 21 years, with evitic secreey contrived by herself and with all the instrumentalities of her device complete and exact.

When my cluest son, Walker, went to New York, as I have related in the Ducey letter, his object was to see whether this marriage of my youngest son might not be invalid or could not be annulled by reason of his youth. He was met with the assertion that it was too late for any proceedings to set aside the marriage, because after the marriage the bride, instead of returning to her mother's, had taken jussage for Boston with the groom on one of the night steamers on Long Island Sound. She returned from Boston to New York the following day, and he came on home to Augusta. This fact was learned for the first time by Walker, a boy's modesty having provented my son James from bringing it to my knowledge.

I purpose next to show, by a somewhat minute statement of facts and dates, the faisity of the assertion that Mrs. Blaine broke up the marriage relations of my son and his wife. She dal not see her daughter-in-law until May, 1887, eight months after the marriage, when, being in New York, the latter called upon her twice during her two days stay. The next time she saw her was a month later. When about to sail for Europe on the Sh of June, she was a single day in New York and saw the young woman on taking leave.

At the end of fourteen months we returned from Europe and stopped two or three ars in New York we found that in our absence my son had not only spent his entire allowance, but that he was deeply in dobt. It was then arranged that both my son and his wife should come down to Augusta and have their fullure determined at a family council. They arrived in Augusta on Saturday, the 18th of August Mrs. Blaine was absent from home on a visit, and returned on Monday afterneon, the 26th, and returned on Monday afterneon, the 26th and occupy our old home. I had a summer house at Bar Harbor, and as I mitended to spend all my winters in W

his mother and myself of his discontent and unhappiness, a fact which was not received with surprise.

"We then learned that during our absence in Europe he had become gradually estranged from her, and her refusal to accept the residence in Augusta was merely the last of a long series of disagreements which threatened to make their united life impossible and which hed flandly to a separation. Disaster is the only legitimate conclusion of such a marriage. During the two weeks that my son's wife stayed at Augusta it became patent to every member of my family and to every visitor, and to no one more than myself, that a separation was the least disaster to be dreaded.

The immediate occasion of her departure was my son's going to Bangor, at my request, on Fridag, Aug. 31, with some documents for which I telegraphed (I was occupied with the campaign of the State), and he continued with me to Elisworth, where I was to speak on Saturday, Sept. 1. There being a violent storm, the meeting at Illsworth was postponed to Monday, Sept. 3, James spent the interval at Bar Harlor and I remained at Elisworth. On Monday, after the meeting, James returned with me to Augusta, and arrived at II P. M., only to learn that his wife had gone to New York at 3. P. M., eight hours before. She knew we'll that James would not follow his wife or that the imminent that each arrived at II P. M., only to learn that his wife had gone to New York at 3 P. M., eight hours before. She knew we'll that James would not follow his wife or that the imminent that separation would come so soon; but she deprecated the angry, and, to us at least, sudden departure, and the journey to New York alone with the infant and nurse. She did not, however, suspect that the young woman left with any less if friendly feeling toward herself than toward every other member of the family except my son James.

"Finding the voung woman determined to g, and foresceing the difficiation in the path since my duch eight of the finded the provision I made for their support, Mrs. Bla

HE WOULDN'T PLAY SAMSON.

Woke Up and Made a Row When the Boarder Began to Prune His Hair. Moritz Steinmann is a tailor who lives at 124

Ridge street with his wife, two children, his sister Bertha, and a boarder named Wolf Diamond. Moritz is 24 years old. Since his marriage he has allowed his hair to grow until

marriage he has allowed his hair to grow until it falls down over his eyes. Mrs. Steinmann seems to have thought that the long matted locks and bushy brown beard indicated a Samson-like increase in strength much to be feared.

Moritz was asleep on a chair on Saturday night, and, summoning her sister-in-law to help lier hold his hands, she gave the boarder, Diamond, a pair of shears, and instructed him to cut her husband's hair. At the first clip Moritz awoke. He straightway knocked his wife down, upset a kettle of boiling water upon Bertha, scalding his own hands severely in the process, and, wrenching the shears from Diamond's hands, inflicted an ugly wound on the boarder's head.

The screams of the two children brought Policeman Henry Bohn, and Moritz was led daway, raving like a madman. He had quieted down when he was brought into the Essex Market Court yesterday morning, but Justice Taintor committed him to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

HE MADE SOMETHING OF A STIR IS THE AURANIA'S SALOON

At the Pier Came Marshat Bernhard, Who t arried the Banking Young Man, Brace-let, Bengle, and All, Off to Ludiow Street, A dashing young German Lieutenant created ome stir in the saloon of the steamship Aurania on the voyage she finished yesterday from Liverpool. He spent his money freely

and displayed his jewelry like a Baxter stree

nabob. On his left wrist he wore a heavy gold chain bracelet, which clinked every time he let his arm fall to his side. He was down on the passenger list as Mr. Erhard Krapf, but he was known to his brother officers at Wurtomberg as Lieut. George Edward Kranf. He was fond of high living. but his pay was too small for his desires, and,

according to the accusations again t him, he wrote the names of several of his friends on

wrote the names of several of his friends on checks. United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard arrested the gay young soldier at the Cunard pier last evening.

Mr. Kurt Hartell and Lieut. Nick are the complainants, and the amount Lieut. Krapf is said to have raised is about \$14,000.

The Lieutenant's many newly made friends on the stear ship did not knew that he had been arrested, as the deputy Marshal did not want to hart his feelings. The diplomatic Bernhard called the Lieutenant aside, whispered that the German Consul would like to see bins, and invited him to a cab which the deputy marshal said, would take them both to the Consul's residence. The Lieutenant's hound, a neagle, followed the cab, which drew up in front of Ludlow street will.

On the way Bernhard told the Lieutenant was much broken up, He said he wasn't that he was a prisoner. The Lieutenant was much broken up, He said he wasn't guilty. Just before leaving Germany, he said, he went upon a spreawith a lawyer named Wasser, who had just come into a legacy and was celebrating the event. There was some betting, and the Lieutenant won much of Wasser's legacy. He had \$1,250 of it left. The Lieutenant was introduced to Gen. Chassen, one of the Sixta Avenue Bank wieskers, and the General welcomed him as a fellow solder.

PERRY'S JAIL PROSPECIS. If He Und Two Successive Lives He Might

Syracuse, Feb. 28.-It has now been proven almost beyond a peradventure that Oliver Cartis Perry, the express robber, and the

young man introduced to neighbors in this city as "Mr. Hopkins" by the stepmother of the robber are the same person, notwith-standing the repeated denials of Mr. and Mrs. Perry, his parents. His photograph, with whiskers added, has been shown to ball a dozen persons, and in each case "Mr. Hopkins" has been identified as Perry. If the charges which it is possible to bring

against Perry for the commission of the ofence of a week ago and the previous one near Utica are pressed it means that the robber will spend the rest of his natural life in fail. It it could be arranged that he might have another life to live he would have to serve that behind tarred doors in order to clear himself for the wrong deeds of two nights. If the maximum sentence were imposed in each case maximum sentence were imposed in each case the total number of years would foot up 130. For the little atificulty he had with Express Agent Moore on the previous occasion be could be sentenced for an additional twenty-five, making an aggregate of 101 years. This would be on the understanding that the prisoner had never before been convicted of crime. Perry, however, has served a term in the Elmira Reformatory for petit larceny, and under the provisions of the criminal code each separate charge is indictable under an allegation that it is a second offence, which would mean that the presiding Judge that tried Perry might sentence him for just twice the maximum pentance him for just twice the maximum penalty. Summarized, the charges and the penalty in each would read as follows:

politicity in each in Lyons
Robbung the car in Lyons
Robbung the express messenger with intent to
kill
Assault upon the express messenger with intent to
kill
Assault upon freuman of freight train
Robbery first degree, from the tirst farmer, from
whom he secured a horse and wagon
Robbery, first degree, from second farmer, troin
today, the secured a horse and wagon.

when he secured a horse and wagon.
Robbery, first degree, from second farmer, from
whom he secured a horse
(bastructing tincks of a railroad company).
Robing upon and operating a locomotive without
authority

Assault upon the fogunan who returned locomotive
to Lyons.

Assault upon four men who chased the fugitive in
the express engine 10 years for each offence.
Robbing the ear in Utica. 40 nger with intert to kill

Total.

This shows the term of imprisonment that may be imposed, while in nearly overvinstance a fine may form a part of the sentence to be imposed in the discretion of the Court.

HOCHESTER, Feb. 28.—Oliver C. Perry was seen at the jail at Lyons this afternoon by a reporter. He indignantly denied having visited his father's house in Syracuse under the name of Hopkins, and said he did not oven know where his father now lived in that city.

SHOT BY HER REJECTED LOVER. Mrs. Elters Dying-The Man Who Shot Her Kills Illmself.

DENVER, Feb. 28.-Mrs. Elfers, who was fatally wounded yesterday at the hands of a rejected lover named Sager, was brought to Denver to-day from Byers, Col. She was accompanied by Charles B. Knapp, the man of whom Sager was jealous. She is now at the county hos pital and her death is expected soon. Knapp in relating the story this evening said:

"Yesterday morning I was working on barge about a mile and a half from Byers when Sager came along on his way to town. I had heard from Mrs. Effers and others that he had threatened me. As he neared me I could see his face glowing with anger, and the

could see his face glowing with arger, and the first thing I knew he was reaching for his gun. I went down for mine almost at the same instant, ready to shoot at the first break he made. There we stood glaring at each other, I waiting for him to make the first more and he apparently nonplussed at finding I was armed. After about ten seconds he turned on his beel in the direction of the town, and I watched him till he was cut of sight.

When Sager reached Byers he went straight to Mrs. Effers's house. He pushed in the door, and Mrs. Effers pushed to keep him out. Then he publied his revolver and fired. The report brought a number of people. The murderer then walked around the house. Another shot was heard and all was still. When the crowd an after him they found him lying on his lack dead. He had placed the gun in his mouth and fired."

THIS WAS A COSTLY FIRE.

A Big Stock of Cat Onyx and Marble in the Gutted Five-story Pactory.

Early yesterday morning fire gutted the fivestory brick building, 425-431 Eleventh avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. The building was owned and occupied by Batterson, See & Eisele, marble cutters and manufacturers of interior decorations. Henry manufacturers of interior decorations. Henry Phillips, manufacturer of bronzes and brasses, whose factory was on the fifth floor, estimates his loss at \$40,000. Battersor, Sea & Fisele estimate tile damage to their building, which cost \$100,000 to erect five years ago, as \$50,000. Their had-hinery and the stock of marble and only perfectly and his stock of marble and only perfectly the salvage from the stock can be made until the salvage from the line is examined. It will probably exceed \$100,000. The landing and stock were only partially insured.

Holmen Bled of a Fractured Skull. An autopsy made by Deputy Coroner Walsh

vesterday in the case of William Holmes, the yesterday in the case of William Holmes, the young butcher who died after a fall while fighting with Braak Crowther, an oyster opener in West street on Saturday, showed death to be due ton fracture of the base of the skull. There was no external mark to indicate the fracture. Crowther was held in \$5,000 ball in the Jefferson Market Police Court to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Mr. Hadden's House Robbed.

The country residence of J. E. Smith Hadien at Hempstead was entered by burgiars on Saturday night and a large quantity of wines liquors, house linen, bric-à-brac, and other articles of value stolen. The thieves afterward set fire to the house, but a night watchmas gave an alarm and the fire was put out before much damage was done. Mr. Hadden lives in the winter at 14 East Thirty-fifth street, this city.

HERR LIEUTENANT EXPECTED | EX-GOV. CONBAY BURNED TO DEATH. He Wes One of Arkansus's Oldstime Politi

clans, and Was Almost Pargotten. LITTLE ROCK, Feb 28.-Ex-Gov. Elias N. Conway was burned to death this morning. He lived alone in a small one-story house, the front room of which he occupied as a sitting and bed room.

This place has been his home for twenty years, and he has led an isolated life. An old negro weman occasionally swept and dusted the house. Between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning flames were seen bursting from the roof of the dwelling. Firemen broke in the front door, and the ex-Governor was discovered dead on the floor. burned almost beyond recognition. He had, it is thought, arisen, and while looking for omething overturned the lamp, which, ex-

ploding, set fire to his clothing.

The interior of the house was partially destroyed. It was filled with a enrious collection of furniture, books, papers and brie-a-brac, the necumulation of years. A bronze head of Jackson was among the curiosities and a mahogany

son was among the curiosities and a mahogany sidel-oard, ander probably seventy years ago Mr. Conway came to this State from Tennessee, in 1863, he at once became identified with political affairs. For thirteen years he was state Auditor. In 1852 he was elected Governor on the Demacratic tieket and reclected two years later. His administration of the Gubernatoral office was characterized by vigor and sterling honesty, and gave him a high reputation. He was a warm supporter of the Confederacy. Actor the war, however, he did not take any active part in public affairs, and gradually withdrew from public notice. He steadilly refused to leave his home, raying he preferred to live alone and die alone. He was born in 1812, and never married.

JAY GOULD STILL KEEPS HIS ROOM. Inquirers at the House Are Told that He is Steadly Improving.

Mr. Jay Gould was reported to be so much better yesterday that he talked hopefully of starting on his trip to the Southwest in a few days. At his house it was said that he was steadily improving.

Or. Munn, his family physician, spent part of the day with him, and returned in the evening to spend the night. This was not looked upon by those who know Mr. Gould as an indication that he was seriously ill, however, for

dication that he was seriously ill, however, for Dr. Munn frequently sleeps there when Mr. Goodle is indisposed. Mr. Goodle Goodle spent most of the day with his lather. Mr. Russell Sage said in the evening:

"I have heard coda from Mr. Gould, and he is better and steedily improving. His illness is slight and has been greatly overestimated. I do not think he is in any danger at all."

There were a lew edders at Mr. Gould's house yesterday, and each one was informed at the dow that Mr. Gould was improving, though still confined to his room.

BEFORE A MIRROR WITH A RAZOR. Schroeder Was Dancing About Hacking

Unstrudity at His Throat. Emanuel Schroeder, a waiter employed during the day at the restaurant 28 Broadway and in the evening at the Progress Club, attempted suicide at noon yesterday in his room in Mrs. Hollender's boarding house, 142 Chrystie street. Louis Henzerling, another bearder heard a strange noise in Schroeder's room. and opened the door. Schroeder, half undressed, was dancing before a mirror backing at his throat with a razor. Henzerling took the razor from him and notified the police. Schroeder is badly wounded. At Gouverneur Hospital it was said that his chances for life and death were about equal.

A NEW YORK PILOT DROWNED. He Was Trying to Board a Disabled Steame

which is Heing Towed to this Port. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-A pilot belonging t the New York pilot boat Edward Cooper fell overboard and was drowned on Saturday while attempting to board the disabled British steamship Vandyck, bound to New York in tow of the steamship vandyck, bound to New York in tow of the steamship Carl Rahtkons. The acci-dent happened twelve miles east southeast of Barnegat, at noon. His body was recovered, and is on board of the Cooper. The Vandyck broke down while bound to Rio Janeiro, and was picked up by the steam-ship Carl Rahtkens, from Philadelphia for Lynn docks, and is heading for Sandy Hook.

High Water Blockades Tealns.

High water in the Hackensack River flooded the track on which is the drawbridge of the Jersey Central Railroad and damaged the machinery to such an extent yesterday morning that all trains were for more than an hour. The O o'clock train from Newark was sent around by way of Elizabeth. At a little after 10 o'clock the ma-chinery was go in order and the blockade was

Dispatches from the New Jersey coast re-ceived last night say that the wind is blowing a gale from the northeast, and is backing the water up into the rivers and over the low lands. The tracks of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad are under water.

Two Men Stabbed in a Fight,

A fight occurred last night in Woodruff's saoon, 500 Flushing avenue, Asteria. Several men were engaged and knives were used. Two of the men were dangerously wounded, and were taken to St. John's Hospital. One man were taken to St. John's Hospital. One man was arrested.

The prisoner is George Rode of Moore street, Jersey City. The men in the hospital are John J. Kossch, Wlaborer employed in St. Mi-chael's Cemetery, and John Simpson, a farmer of Newtown. It is thought Koesch will die.

E. B. DENN. LICENT POPERAT. OMERAL.
WASHINGTON FOR ANY FOR MONDAY.
For Mannachusetts, Connecticut, entern New New Action, Springer et allowed by rain or more Monday; brief and higher materia winds, later skyling to

urmer soulies ly: eath or snow Tuoglay.

PRICE TWO CENTS. BROKE DOWN THE ELEVATED

FALL OF A TALL TORER IN A DIS-ASTROUS BROOKLYN FIRE.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Conspicuous Ruilding In Pullon Street and Several Adjoining Buildings Bestroyed, Involving a Total Lowe of About \$150,000-Firemen Ir Jured -The Fire Department Criticised,

Trains are not running to-day on the Kings County Elevated Railroad this side of Fort Greene place, because the 197-foot tower of Smith, Grav & Co.'s big building at Fulton and Nevins streets fell on the up-town track at a quarter of 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon and broke it down. The fire which caused the tower to fail burned all the afternoon, and before it stopped destroyed Smith, Gray & Co.'s building and those on each side of it. When the firemen finally drowned the fire out \$750,000 had been lost and a ffreman had received an

injury which will cost him his life. Nobody knows just when or where the fire started. Edward Comar, who has a store at the corner of Nevins and Livingston streets, saw it first, at 12:55 o'clock. Black smoke was leaking out and around the windows on the Nevins street side. A policeman sent in un alarm. Two engine companies responded The firemen saw so much smoke that a second alarm was turned in, followed immediately by a third. Nineteen engines responded, and Assistant Chief Day came and took charge of the fight.



FROM THE NEVINS STREET SIDE.

The fire seemed to be in the cellar, but the firemen could not locate it. The first three stories were filled with black smoke so dense and heavy that they could make no headway against it. They seemed to be at a loss to know what to do. They smashed in the plate glass windows to give the fire a draught, but just as fast as the smoke came out more smoke

took its place. There was no flame to be seen anywhere. The firemen could not coax the fire to blaze up and show itself. They broke holes in the floor, and fresh clouds of smoke rolled up from the cellar. Line after line of hose was laid, and the engines were worked at a frightful speed. It seemed as if they would throw

themselves off their trucks Assistant Chief Day finally located the fire in the cellar and turned nearly every stream he had down there. Eight feet of water were numbed into the cellar, but the fire was no

nearer under control than before. Two o'clock came, and the smoke had crawled up to the top of the building, and was sneaking out of the crevices around the windows on the top floor, and twisting out and around the windows of the tower. A big crowd was collecting in the streets, watching the ineffectual struggle of the firemen.

Passengers on the elevated trains saw the smoke as the trains stopped at the stations and thought there was a little fire semawhers Nobody thought it amounted to much. The firemen would soon get it out they thought. But the firemen did no such thing.



THE BROKEN TRACK AND STATION.

At 21; o'clock little bits of flame began to appear around the windows on the Nevins street side of the building on the third floor. Five minutes later flames were breaking out of every window on that floor. The flames that the flaremen had been working to flad were easy enough to see then. They ran from floor to floor and leaned out of every window. They ran up the big tower and thrust long tongues out of its windows as if in derision of the firemen.

when arrections is George Rode of Moore street, Jeres Citt. The men in the bostial are John J, Kussch, Walsorer emiloyed in St. Michael's Cemetry, and John Simpson, farmer of Newtown. It is thought Koosch will die.

Will see Her Alleger Berhauer.

Katherine Gale of Hoboken saws she intends sing Freedrick Folger of that city for defamination of character, and self-defamination of self-defamination of self-defamination of self-defamination of self-defamination

The other part of the tower toppled over the side wall of the building and struck the roof of